



The Traveller Movement

Resource for London
356 Holloway Road
London N7 6PA
Tel: 020 7607 2002 Fax: 020 7607 2005
Email: policy@travellermovement.org.uk
Web: travellermovement.org.uk

Overlooked and Overrepresented: Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children in the youth justice system

*An analysis of 12-18-year-olds' Gypsy, Traveller and Roma perceptions of their experiences
in Secure Training Centres and Young Offender Institutions*



December 2016

About TM: The Traveller Movement (TM) was established in 1999 and is a leading national policy and voice charity, working to raise the capacity and social inclusion of the Traveller, Gypsy and Roma communities in Britain. TM act as a bridge builder bringing the communities, service providers and policy makers together, stimulating debate and promoting forward-looking strategies to promote increased race equality, civic engagement, inclusion, service provision and community cohesion. For further information about TM visit www.travellermovement.org.uk

Table of contents

<u>Foreword</u>	3
<u>1. Introduction and context</u>	4
<u>2. Key findings</u>	5
2.1 <u>Secure Training Centres</u>	5
2.2 <u>Young Offender Institutions</u>	5
<u>3. Secure Training Centres</u>	6
3.1 <u>Demographics</u>	6
3.2 <u>Local authority care</u>	6
3.3 <u>Support networks</u>	6
3.4 <u>Health</u>	6
3.5 <u>Education</u>	7
3.6 <u>Safety</u>	7
3.7 <u>Abuse from other young people</u>	7
3.8 <u>Abuse from staff</u>	7
<u>4. Young Offenders Institutions</u>	8
4.1 <u>Demographics</u>	8
4.2 <u>Local authority care</u>	8
4.3 <u>Sentence</u>	8
4.4 <u>Support networks</u>	8
4.5 <u>Health</u>	8
4.6 <u>Education and activities</u>	9
4.7 <u>Safety</u>	9
4.8 <u>Abuse from other young people</u>	9
4.9 <u>Abuse from staff</u>	9
4.10 <u>Preparation for release</u>	10
<u>5. Conclusion</u>	11
<u>7. Appendices</u>	12
7.1 <u>Appendix 1: A8: STC 2015–16: A comparison of survey responses from children who said they were Romany/Gypsy/Traveller and those who did not</u>	12
7.2 <u>Appendix 1: A8: STC 2015–16: A comparison of survey responses from children who said they were Romany/Gypsy/Traveller and those who did not</u>	12

Foreword



The analysis of the 'Children in Custody' surveys by the Traveller Movement tells a compelling and troubling story about the experiences of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma (GTR) children and the services they interact with.

They are consistently failed as they progress through childhood; GTR boys in Young Offender Institutions (YOIs) were significantly more likely to have been 14 or younger the last time they were in education, significant numbers had been excluded from school and almost half of GTR children in Secure Training Centres (STCs) had been in local authority care.

These children have been passed from pillar to post, with each agency and institution passing responsibility on to the next until their challenging behaviour escalates to the point that they end up in the criminal justice system.

Early intervention is vital and a concerted effort by local authorities and schools to work with voluntary organisations is desperately needed to ensure GTR children are supported to help prevent disproportionate representation in youth custodial institutions. It is about time the formal inquiry – as highlighted previously by former HM Chief Inspector of Prisons Nick Hardwick – into what is leading to Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children being overrepresented in these institutions is launched.

The research not only paints a picture of the disadvantage and discrimination that GTR children face outside of custodial institutions, it also makes the strongest case possible on the need for official monitoring of GTR children within the institutions.

The absence of data means there is no pressure on STCs and YOIs or indeed the Youth Justice Board, to ensure Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children progress, rehabilitate or are even kept safe whilst they are detained. In schools, every Headteacher knows the exact ethnic breakdown of their pupils and is therefore able to adapt strategies and policies to correct any disadvantages that occur. Most importantly, we are able to hold Headteachers and schools to account if they are failing to address the disadvantage experienced by vulnerable groups.

Yet, in youth custodial institutions, where disadvantages and differences in outcomes are arguably even more critical for the life chances of the children within them, those running the institutions have no definitive information on the number of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children they hold, let alone the disadvantages they may face.

These institutions therefore go unchallenged when it comes to addressing the needs and issues facing GTR children, and their experience of discrimination continues. It therefore comes as no surprise that these children continue to have worse experiences of custody and far worse outcomes compared to other children.

Without an inquiry into overrepresentation, and without ethnic monitoring to identify them in the youth justice system, Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children will continue to be overlooked and overrepresented.

Kate Green MP

Labour Party MP and Member of the Justice Select Committee

1. Introduction and context

This is an analysis of the Children in Custody 2015–16, HM Inspectorate of Prisons data published on the 15 November 2016¹. The data for the Children in Custody report derives from surveys conducted at all Secure Training Centres (STCs) and Young Offender Institutions (YOIs) between 1 April 2015 and 12 April 2016; the response rate was 85% and 86% respectively. Separate questionnaires are used at STCs and YOIs as they are tailored to support the different inspection criteria used for each setting².

In the 2015 Children in Custody report, the then HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, Nick Hardwick said in his foreword:

“Both STCs and YOIs continued to hold a hugely disproportionate number of children who described themselves as being from a Traveller or Gypsy background.... a hundred times greater than the 0.1% which is the estimated proportion in the population as a whole.

We have repeatedly raised our concerns about this issue – with any other group such huge disproportionality would have led to more formal inquiry and investigation into what part of their backgrounds or interaction with the criminal justice system had led to this situation. Children from a Traveller background reported greater levels of need and worse experiences in custody than other children”.

Sadly, Nick Hardwick’s words are as true today as they were a year ago, with Gypsy, Traveller and Roma (GTR) children remaining “hugely overrepresented in the youth justice system”.

After Mr Hardwick’s intervention, organisations in the GTR sector were hopeful that the overrepresentation in youth justice would finally become a priority to be addressed. However, almost no progress has made in addressing the experiences of GTR children in custody, nor has there been any moves toward a formal investigation as to why the numbers remain so high.

In fact, compared to 2015, there was significantly less analysis of the experiences of GTR children in the 2016 Children in Custody report.

To counter the lack of profile given to GTR children in STCs and YOIs, the Traveller Movement has analysed the raw data and highlighted the key issues facing these children.

Recommendations

- The Youth Justice Board should act, with urgency, to ensure the 18+1 ethnic monitoring system based on the 2011 census is implemented across the entire youth criminal justice system.
- A formal inquiry should be launched into what has led to Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children being overrepresented in the youth criminal justice system.

¹ Appendix A:8 (STC 2015–16: A comparison of survey responses from children who said they were Romany/Gypsy/Traveller and those who did not) and B:15 (YOI 2015–16: A comparison of survey responses from boys who said they were Gypsy, Romany or Traveller and boys who did not). The full data can be found in the appendices of this document or online here: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisonswp-content/uploads/sites/4/2016/11/Children-in-Custody-Appendices-2015-16.pdf>

² The questionnaires refer to Gypsy/Traveller/Romany, for the purposes of this report we have written Gypsy, Traveller and Roma.

2. Key findings

2.1 Secure Training Centres

- Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children remain hugely overrepresented in STCs, representing 12% of the population.
- Almost half of the Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children in STCs have been in local authority care.
- GTR children find it significantly more difficult to maintain contact with their family.
- GTR children were almost twice as likely to report unmet health needs.
- Almost one in three GTR children (29%) reported experiencing physical abuse from staff.
- GTR children were almost twice as likely to report having felt unsafe at some point during their stay.
- GTR children were significantly more likely than other children to be afraid to make a complaint due to fears about what would happen to them.

2.2 Young Offender Institutions

- Gypsy, Traveller and Roma boys represented 7% of those in YOIs. However, in the Keppel Unit, which is for the most vulnerable boys, GTR boys made up 17% of the population.
- A third of GTR boys in YOIs have been in local authority care.
- A quarter of GTR boys said they had emotional/mental health problems. Less than half reported receiving help for these issues.
- 25% of GTR boys considered themselves disabled.
- More than half of GTR boys in YOIs were 14 or younger the last time they were in education.
- GTR boys had a significantly more favourable outlook toward education in YOIs, with 70% stating they believed it would benefit them when they left.
- Over half of GTR boys reported that they had been victimised by other young people whilst in the YOI.
- GTR boys were less likely to know who to contact for help in opening a bank account, finding accommodation and continuing health services when they were released.

3. Secure Training Centres

Secure Training Centres (STCs) are purpose-built facilities, originally designed to hold children aged between 12 and 14, although they may now hold boys and girls up to the age of 18. *Note: although some of those in STCs may be 18, for the purposes of this analysis all those in STCs will be referred to as children. The number of GTR respondents in STCs was 16.*

During 2015–16 there were three STCs operating. All privately run by G4S on behalf of the Youth Justice Board (YJB)³.

3.1 Demographics

In the three Secure Training Centres surveyed during 2015-16, Gypsy, Traveller and Roma (GTR) continue to be hugely overrepresented (12%)⁴. 15% of girls in STCs considered themselves to be GTR, the figure for boys was slightly lower at 12%.

The number of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children under 16 was 12%, consistent with the number of those aged 16-18 (13%).

3.2 Local authority care

The number of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children who have been in care is alarmingly high, with almost half (47%) of all GTR children reporting that they had been in local authority care. This compares to, the already high, 37% of non-GTR children in STCs.

The high number of GTR children in STCs who have been in care is consistent with the 2015 report, which found that 48% had been in care.

3.3 Support networks

Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children find it significantly more difficult to keep in touch with family outside of the centre, with only 60% reporting that it was easy to maintain contact. This is compared to 90% of the other children. It also explains why, despite their strong familial culture, GTR children were less likely to turn to family for help. This may be a consequence of finding it more difficult to maintain contact with their family.

GTR children reported that they were more likely, compared to the other children, to turn to another young person for support in the centre.

Compared to the other children in STCs, GTR children were less likely to have weekly visits from family, carers or friends (45% compared to 53%).

The Children in Custody data also revealed that 32% of GTR children did not know where they would live when they left the centre (compared to 30%).

3.4 Health

Despite Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children being significantly more likely to report that the health services in STCs were good (75% to 54%), they were almost twice as likely to report having unmet health needs (30% to 18%).

³ See page 14 of the [Children in Custody report](#). Although the National Offender Management Service took over responsibility for running Medway in July 2016, when the survey was taken the centre was still being run by G4S.

⁴ 16 of the respondents to the STC questionnaire “considered themselves to be Romany/Gypsy/Traveller” whilst 113 are categorised as “do not consider themselves to be Romany/Gypsy/Traveller”.

3.5 Education

Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children in Secure Training Centres had a favourable outlook toward education, with more than half believing education in the centre would help them when they leave (61%).

However, GTR children were significantly less likely to report that they had learnt skills for jobs they would like to do in the future (55% to 70%).

3.6 Safety

Compared to other children in STCs, Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children were significantly more likely to report safety concerns. A quarter (26%) of GTR children reported that they had felt unsafe on their first night, compared to 12% of other children.

Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children's negative perceptions of safety continued throughout their time at the centres. GTR children were almost twice as likely to report that they had felt unsafe at some point (40% compared to 22%) and a quarter reported that they currently felt unsafe in the centre (25%).

3.7 Abuse from other young people

Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children, on almost all the measures in the survey, reported higher levels of bullying. GTR children were more than twice as likely (42% compared to 15%) to report feeling threatened or intimidated by other children in the centre.

The most prominent indicator of bullying by other inmates in prison and youth custodial institutions is the taking of 'property/canteen'. GTR children were five times more likely to report that they had their canteen/property taken from them by other children in the centre (37% to 7%).

3.8 Abuse from staff

An alarming finding from the Children in Custody data is the reports of abuse Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children experienced from members of staff.

The number of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children who reported experiencing physical abuse from staff was three times greater than other children. Almost one in three GTR children (29%) said they had experienced physical abuse from staff, compared to 9% of other children.

One in ten (12%) Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children reported that they had been sexually abused by a member of staff during their time at the centre (compared to 1% of other children)⁵. When you consider this alongside the finding that GTR children are twice as likely to be afraid to make complaints due to fears of what would happen to them should they do so (30% compared to 14%), it would not be unreasonable to assume that the true number of those sexually abused could be higher.

Just under a third (29%) of GTR children reported having received insulting remarks from a member of staff, compared to 11% of other young people. GTR children were also twice as likely to report being threatened and intimidated by a member of staff.

A quarter (24%) of GTR children who reported abuse from staff stated that they believed it had occurred because they were "from a Traveller community".

⁵ It is important to note that based on the sample of size, it is likely to be one or two children.

4. Young Offender Institutions

Young Offender Institutions (YOIs) hold only boys aged between 15 and 18. According to the Children in Custody report, there were five YOIs and one specialist unit operating during 2015–16. Three of the five YOIs were dedicated establishments while two were within an existing establishment that held either adults or young adults.

The questionnaires used in YOIs were more detailed and wide ranging than those in STCS, which is why there is a slight difference to the sections. *Note: for the purposes of this report young people in YOIs will be referred to as boys. The number of GTR respondents in YOIs was 42.*

4.1 Demographics

Gypsies, Travellers and Roma (GTR) continue to be disproportionately represented in Young Offender Institutions, with 7%⁶ identifying as such.

However, in the Keppel Unit which is a specialist centre (based in HMYOI Wetherby) for “very vulnerable boys and those who find it hard to engage in the larger YOIs” GTR boys are hugely overrepresented (17%).

One in ten of GTR boys in YOIs reported that they had a child.

4.2 Local authority care

A third of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma boys (33%) in YOIs reported that they have been in local authority care. Although this is fallen since last year (44%), it still remains worryingly high.

4.3 Sentence

GTR boys were less likely to report that this was their first time in custody in a YOI, Secure Children’s Home or Secure Training Centre (51% compared to 61%). Similar numbers of GTR boys to non-GTR boys had been sentenced to 12 months or less (31% & 30% respectively).

4.4 Support networks

Over half of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma boys reported that they had problems sending and receiving letters/parcels whilst in YOIs (54% compared to 53%).

Despite GTR boys being significantly more likely to report that they have one or more visits per week from family and friends (51% to 32%), they were less likely to report that it is ‘easy/very easy’ for family and friends to visit.

4.5 Health

Although GTR boys in YOIs were more likely than other young people to report that the health services they accessed during their time were either ‘very good/good’, the perceptions of quality health care was lower than seen in STCs.

40% of GTR boys reported that they had a problem with drugs when they first arrived, however only 5% reported that they still had a problem. GTR boys were also slightly more likely than other boys to report receiving help whilst in the institution for drugs.

⁶ 42 of the respondents to YOI questionnaire said they were “Gypsy, Romany or Traveller boys” whilst 561 were categorised as “Other boys”.

Gypsy, Traveller and Roma boys were significantly less likely to be allowed to keep the medication prescribed to them in their cell (32% compared to 51%).

GTR boys were more likely than other boys in YOIs to report that it is easy to see a doctor, nurse or dentist.

The number of GTR boys who reported that they had emotional/mental health problems was just under a quarter (23% compared to 25%). However, less than half of those who reported emotional or mental health problems said they were being helped by someone in the YOI.

A quarter of GTR boys in YOIs reported that they considered themselves to have a disability.

4.6 Education and activities

GTR boys and others reported similar levels of exclusions from school (84% compared to 87%) and truanting whilst they were in school (71% for both). However, Gypsy, Traveller and Roma boys were significantly more likely to report that they had been 14 or younger the last time they were at school (55% to 36%).

Despite more than half of GTR boys being 14 or under the last time they were in school, they were far more likely than the other boys to be in education or purposeful activity whilst in YOIs. 78% compared to 76% were currently taking part in education, 19% compared to 10% were taking part in vocational or skills training while 26% compared to 16% currently had a job.

GTR boys also had a more positive outlook toward education, 70% of those who had taken part in education believed it would benefit them when they left (compared to just 58%). More than half of those who had taken in vocational or skills training were also much more likely to believe it would benefit them when they leave (52% compared to 37%).

4.7 Safety

As found with Gypsy, Traveller and Roma young people in STCs, GTR boys in YOIs were more likely to report feeling unsafe. 57% reported that they had felt unsafe at some point during their time in the YOI, whilst 22% said they currently felt unsafe.

4.8 Abuse from other young people

Over half of GTR boys reported that they had been victimised by other young people whilst in the YOI; this compares to a third of other young people.

As seen in STCs, GTR boys were significantly more likely to experience having their 'canteen/property' taken from them by other young people (three times more likely). 28% of those who had reported being victimised by other young people said it was because they were "from a Traveller community".

Another indicator of abuse in prisons and youth custodial institutions is shouting through windows. 61% of GTR boys reported that shouting through windows was a problem at YOIs, this compares to 43% of other boys.

4.9 Abuse from staff

GTR boys were less likely to report that they had been victimised by a member of staff than the other boys, whilst in the YOI (26% compared to 32%). 13% reported that the victimisation they had experienced from staff was as a consequence of them being from the Traveller community.

A similarly low number of GTR boys compared to other boys in YOIs said that they would tell a member of staff if they were being victimised (35% compared to 28%). However, GTR boys were more likely to state that they felt staff would take them seriously if they did report that they were being victimised (36% to 22%). However, the figure is still a concern as two-thirds did not believe their report would be taken seriously.

4.10 Preparation for release

44% of GTR boys reported that they would have difficulty securing a job on release, compared to 52% of others. Similar numbers believed they would have a problem finding accommodation (28% & 26%), difficulties with money/finances (33% & 36%) and opening a bank account (14% & 18%).

However, in many instances GTR boys were less likely to know who to contact should they encounter problems on release. Non-GTR boys were more than twice as likely to say they knew who to contact should they encounter problems opening a bank account (20% compared to 8%) and three times more likely to know who to contact to continue health services (15% compared to 6%).

Non-GTR boys were also slightly more likely to know who to contact for help to find accommodation (26% compared to 19%) and getting a job (28% to 25%).

63% of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma boys in Youth Offending Institutions said that they had either done something or that something had happened to them that will make them less likely to offend in the future (compared to 51%).

5. Conclusion

This analysis has shown that Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children continue to report greater levels of need and worse experiences in custody than other children.

GTR children were significantly more likely to report feeling unsafe and victimised by other young people and staff. GTR children in STCs were twice as likely to have unmet health needs and nearly a quarter of GTR boys in YOIs had emotional/mental health issues.

A notable omission in the surveys are questions around self-harm. It is widely acknowledged that Gypsies, Travellers and Roma have higher rates of suicide and self-harm than other ethnic groups⁷. The Traveller Movement, through our networks and experience of working with these groups in prisons know self-harm remains a pressing issue; particularly for young Gypsies and Travellers.

The findings, as well as identifying some alarming trends, show there are opportunities to help Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children lead constructive, positive lives upon release. GTR children in both STCs and YOIs had a positive outlook toward education and believed it would benefit them when they left.

However, the institutions are not doing enough to build on this appetite and engage constructively with these children. GTR children were significantly less likely, in STCs, to report that they had learnt skills for jobs they would like to do in the future.

As previously identified by the Irish Chaplaincy's research, [Right type of Education](#), there is a real untapped potential when it comes to the education and skills training for Gypsy, Traveller and Roma prisoners. These institutions and facilities need to develop targeted strategies to improve outcomes for Gypsies, Travellers and Roma in custody and promote courses which will allow them to lawfully participate in business that fits with GTR family life when released.

Until ethnic monitoring of Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children is introduced in the youth justice system we will never truly understand the true extent of the risks faced by Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children in prison. Nor will these issues become a priority to be tackled and these children will therefore continue to be failed.

The Traveller Movement would like to acknowledge the fantastic work and support of the Irish Chaplaincy in Britain in the writing of this report.

⁷ Prisons and Probation Ombudsman for England and Wales, [Learning Lessons Bulletin](#), January 2015

6. Appendices

7.1 Appendix 1: A8: STC 2015–16: A comparison of survey responses from children who said they were Romany/Gypsy/Traveller and those who did not

The table is produced exactly as it appears in the Children in Custody Appendices.

	Any percentage highlighted in green is significantly better	Consider themselves to be Romany/Gypsy/Traveller	Do not consider themselves to be Romany/Gypsy/Traveller
	Any percentage highlighted in blue is significantly worse		
	Any percentage highlighted in orange shows a slight different in young people's background details		
	Percentages which are not highlighted show there is no significant difference		
Number of completed questionnaires returned		16 (12%)	113
SECTION 1: ABOUT YOU			
1.2	Are you aged under 16?	30%	31%
1.3	Are you from a minority ethnic group (including all those who did not tick white British, white Irish or white other category)?	30%	42%
1.4	Are you Muslim?	15%	15%
1.5	Do you consider yourself to be Gypsy/Romany/Traveller?		
1.6	Are you a British citizen?	77%	94%
1.7	Do you have a disability?	17%	22%
1.8	Have you ever been in local authority care?	47%	37%
SECTION 2: YOUR TRIP HERE AND FIRST 24 HOURS			
2.1	On your most recent journey to this centre, did you feel that staff looked after you well?	80%	92%
2.2	When you arrived at the centre were you searched?	84%	97%
2.3	Did staff explain why you were being searched?	68%	75%
2.4	When you were searched, did staff treat you with respect?	75%	87%
On your first night here:			
2.5	Were you seen by a doctor or nurse before you went to bed?	84%	90%
2.6	Did anybody talk to you about how you were feeling?	55%	67%
2.7	Did you feel safe?	74%	88%
SECTION 3: DAILY LIFE			

3.1	In your first few days here were you told everything you needed to know about life at the centre?	75%	72%
If you had a problem, who would you turn to?			
3.2a	No-one	6%	13%
3.2b	Teacher/education staff	17%	16%
3.2c	Key worker	26%	36%
3.2d	Case worker	17%	46%
3.2e	Staff on the unit	58%	50%
3.2f	Another young person here	26%	18%
3.2g	Family	47%	55%
3.2h	Advocate	11%	11%
3.3	Do you have a key worker on your unit?	75%	90%
3.5	Do most staff treat you with respect?	80%	89%
3.6	Can you follow your religion if you want to?	75%	66%
3.7	Is the food here good/very good?	35%	32%
3.8	Is it easy to keep in touch with family or carers outside the centre?	60%	90%
3.9	Do you have visits from family, carers or friends at least once a week?	45%	53%
SECTION 4: BEHAVIOUR			
4.1	Does the incentives and sanctions scheme encourage you to behave well?	70%	80%
4.2	Do you think the incentives and sanctions scheme is fair?	63%	67%
4.3	If you get in trouble, do staff explain what you have done wrong?	74%	82%
4.4	Do most staff let you know when your behaviour is good?	74%	73%
4.5	Have staff ever made you stay in your room away from the other young people because of something you did?	63%	47%
4.6	Have you been physically restrained since you have been here?	50%	29%
SECTION 5: HEALTH SERVICES			
5.1	If you feel ill, are you able to see a doctor or nurse?	100%	93%
5.2	Do you think that the health services are good here?	75%	54%
5.3	Do you have any health needs which are not being met?	30%	18%
SECTION 6: COMPLAINTS			
6.1	Do you know how to make a complaint?	84%	97%

6.3	Have you ever wanted to make a complaint but didn't because you were worried what would happen to you?	30%	14%
SECTION 7: EDUCATION AND ACTIVITIES			
7.1	Do you have a care plan which sets out targets for you to achieve while in custody?	45%	43%
7.2	Have you been given advice about training or jobs that you might like to do in the future?	75%	72%
7.3	Have you been able to learn skills for jobs that you might like to do in the future?	55%	70%
7.4	Do you think your education here will help you once you leave?	61%	67%
7.5	Have you been able to learn any 'life skills' here?	74%	86%
7.6	Are you encouraged to take part in activities outside education/training hours?	79%	87%
7.8	Do you know where you will be living when you leave the centre?	68%	70%
SECTION 8: SAFETY			
8.1	Have you ever felt unsafe here?	40%	22%
8.2	Do you feel unsafe at the moment?	25%	8%
Have you experienced any of the following from young people here?			
8.4a	Insulting remarks?	42%	32%
8.4b	Physical abuse?	21%	21%
8.4c	Sexual abuse?	11%	1%
8.4d	Feeling threatened or intimidated?	42%	15%
8.4e	Shout outs/yelling through windows?	33%	31%
8.4f	Having your canteen/property taken?	37%	7%
For those who have indicated any of the above, what did it relate to?			
8.5a	Your race or ethnic origin?	16%	10%
8.5b	Your religion or religious beliefs?	11%	5%
8.5c	Your nationality?	17%	7%
8.5d	Your being from a different part of the country than others?	11%	9%
8.5e	Your being from a Traveller community?	17%	0%
8.5f	Your sexual orientation?	11%	1%
8.5g	Your age?	11%	4%
8.5h	You having a disability?	11%	1%

8.5i	You being new here?	11%	13%
8.5j	Your offence or crime?	17%	10%
8.5k	Gang related issues or people you know or mix with?	11%	7%
8.5l	About your family or friends?	11%	11%
8.5m	Drugs?	11%	7%
8.5n	Medications you receive?	11%	0%
8.5o	Your gender?	11%	1%
Have you experienced any of the following from staff here?			
8.7a	Insulting remarks?	29%	11%
8.7b	Physical abuse?	29%	9%
8.7c	Sexual abuse?	12%	1%
8.7d	Feeling threatened or intimidated?	24%	10%
8.7e	Having your canteen/property taken?	24%	9%
For those who have indicated any of the above, what did it relate to?			
8.8a	Your race or ethnic origin?	18%	3%
8.8b	Your religion or religious beliefs?	12%	1%
8.8c	Your nationality?	12%	2%
8.8d	Your being from a different part of the country than others?	12%	2%
8.8e	Your being from a Traveller community?	24%	0%
8.8f	Your sexual orientation?	12%	1%
8.8g	Your age?	12%	2%
8.8h	You having a disability?	12%	1%
8.8i	You being new here?	12%	3%
8.8j	Your offence or crime?	12%	2%
8.8k	Gang related issues or people you know or mix with?	12%	2%
8.8l	About your family or friends?	12%	3%
8.8m	Drugs?	12%	2%
8.8n	Medications you receive?	12%	0%
8.8o	Your gender?	12%	2%
8.8p	Because you made a complaint?	12%	3%
8.10	If you were being bullied or 'picked on', would you tell a member of staff?	70%	69%

7.2 Appendix 2: B15: YOI 2015–16: A comparison of survey responses from boys who said they were Gypsy, Romany or Traveller and boys who did not

The table is produced exactly as it appears in the Children in Custody Appendices.

		Gypsy, Romany or Traveller boys	Other boys
	Significantly better for Gypsy, Romany or Traveller boys		
	Significantly worse for Gypsy, Romany or Traveller boys		
	A significant difference in background details		
	Percentages which are not highlighted show there is no significant difference		
Number of completed questionnaires returned		42 (7%)	561
Section 1: About you			
1.1	Are you 18 years of age?	12%	12%
1.2	Are you a foreign national?	14%	4%
1.3	Do you understand spoken English?	100%	100%
1.4	Do you understand written English?	98%	98%
1.5	Are you from a minority ethnic group (including all those who did not tick white British, white Irish or white other category)?	10%	48%
1.6	Are you Muslim?	4%	23%
1.7	Do you consider yourself to be Gypsy/Romany/Traveller?		
1.8	Do you have any children?	10%	11%
1.9	Do you consider yourself to have a disability?	25%	18%
1.10	Have you ever been in local authority care?	33%	37%
SECTION 2: ABOUT YOUR SENTENCE			
2.1	Are you sentenced?	69%	78%
2.2	Is your sentence 12 months or less?	31%	30%
2.3	Have you been in this establishment for one month or less?	4%	16%
2.4	Is this your first time in custody in a YOI, secure children's home or secure training centre?	51%	61%
SECTION 3: COURTS, TRANSFERS AND ESCORTS			
On your most recent journey here:			
3.1	Did you feel safe?	76%	76%
3.2	Did you travel with any adults (over 18) or a mix of males and females?	38%	34%
3.3	Did you spend more than 4 hours in the van?	12%	7%
For those who spent 2 or more hours in the escort van:			

3.4	Were you offered a toilet break if you needed it?	4%	12%
3.5	Were you offered anything to eat or drink?	41%	41%
3.6	Were you treated well/very well by the escort staff?	63%	52%
3.7	Before you arrived, did you receive any helpful information to help you prepare for coming here?	23%	12%
SECTION 4: YOUR FIRST FEW DAYS HERE			
4.1	Were you in reception for less than 2 hours?	83%	77%
4.2	When you were searched, was this carried out in a respectful way?	85%	80%
4.3	Were you treated well/very well in reception?	72%	64%
When you first arrived, did staff ask if you needed help or support with any of the following:			
4.4a	Not being able to smoke?	62%	41%
4.4b	Loss of property?	28%	17%
4.4c	Feeling scared?	31%	24%
4.4d	Gang problems?	51%	42%
4.4e	Contacting family?	60%	50%
4.4f	Money worries?	19%	15%
4.4g	Feeling worried/upset/needing someone to talk to?	32%	30%
4.4h	Health problems?	66%	52%
4.4i	Getting phone numbers?	51%	34%
4.5	Did you have any problems when you first arrived?	89%	79%
When you first arrived, did you have problems with any of the following:			
4.5a	Not being able to smoke?	58%	48%
4.5b	Loss of property?	11%	12%
4.5c	Feeling scared?	13%	14%
4.5d	Gang problems?	11%	19%
4.5e	Contacting family?	36%	31%
4.5f	Money worries?	11%	18%
4.5g	Feeling worried/upset/needing someone to talk to?	27%	15%
4.5h	Health problems?	22%	15%
4.5i	Getting phone numbers?	33%	32%
When you first arrived, were you given any of the following:			
4.6a	Toiletries/basic items?	76%	79%
4.6b	The opportunity to have a shower?	56%	44%

4.6c	Something to eat?	73%	78%
4.6d	A free phone call to friends/family?	69%	76%
4.6e	PIN phone credit?	54%	55%
4.6f	Information about feeling worried/upset?	35%	26%
Within your first 24 hours, did you have access to the following people or services:			
4.7a	A chaplain?	49%	39%
4.7b	A peer mentor?	2%	9%
4.7c	Childline/Samaritans	22%	13%
4.7d	The prison shop/canteen?	17%	8%
4.8	Before you were locked up on your first night, were you seen by a doctor or nurse?	69%	69%
4.9	Did you feel safe on your first night here?	66%	76%
4.10	For those who have been on an induction course: did it cover everything you needed to know about the establishment?	67%	51%
SECTION 5: DAILY LIFE AND RESPECT			
5.1	Can you normally have a shower every day if you want to?	90%	88%
5.2	Is your cell call bell normally answered within five minutes?	28%	21%
5.3	Do you find the food here good/very good?	24%	14%
5.4	Does the shop/canteen sell a wide enough variety of products?	61%	48%
5.5	Is it easy/very easy for you to attend religious services?	62%	47%
5.6	Do you feel your religious beliefs are respected?	72%	58%
Can you speak to:			
5.7	A chaplain of your faith in private?	82%	63%
5.8	A peer mentor?	25%	25%
5.9	A member of the IMB (Independent Monitoring Board)?	24%	14%
5.10	An advocate (an outside person to help you)?	39%	34%
SECTION 6: RELATIONSHIPS WITH STAFF			
6.1	Do most staff treat you with respect?	67%	62%
6.2	If you had a problem, would you have no-one to turn to?	14%	24%
6.3	Have staff checked on you personally in the last week to see how you are getting on?	30%	28%
For those who have met their personal officer:			
6.4	Did you meet your personal (named) officer within the first week?	29%	31%
6.5	Do you see your personal (named) officer at least once a week?	39%	44%

6.6	Do you feel your personal (named) officer tries to help you?	56%	59%
SECTION 7: APPLICATIONS AND COMPLAINTS			
7.1	Is it easy to make an application?	63%	59%
For those who have made an application:			
7.2	Do you feel applications are sorted out fairly?	61%	56%
7.3	Do you feel applications are sorted out quickly (within 7 days)?	33%	36%
7.4	Is it easy to make a complaint?	47%	45%
For those who have made a complaint:			
7.5	Do you feel complaints are sorted out fairly?	25%	33%
7.6	Do you feel complaints are sorted out quickly (within 7 days)?	32%	23%
7.7	Have you ever felt too scared or intimidated to make a complaint?	13%	15%
SECTION 8: REWARDS AND SANCTIONS AND DISCIPLINE			
8.1	Are you on the enhanced (top) level of the reward scheme?	36%	24%
8.2	Have you been treated fairly in your experience of the reward scheme?	49%	39%
8.3	Do the different levels make you change your behaviour?	54%	42%
8.4	Have you had a minor report since you have been here?	41%	49%
For those who have had a minor report:			
8.5	Was the process explained clearly to you?	90%	59%
8.6	Have you had an adjudication ('nicking') since you have been here?	67%	67%
For those who have had an adjudication ('nicking'):			
8.7	Was the process explained clearly to you?	89%	77%
8.8	Have you been physically restrained (CandR) since you have been here?	33%	46%
8.9	Have you spent a night in the care and separation unit?	40%	35%
SECTION 9: SAFETY			
9.1	Have you ever felt unsafe here?	57%	46%
9.2	Do you feel unsafe now?	22%	18%
9.4	Have you ever been victimised by other young people here?	52%	34%
Since you have been here, have other young people:			
9.5a	Made insulting remarks about you, your family or friends?	26%	21%
9.5b	Hit, kicked or assaulted you?	22%	15%
9.5c	Sexually abused you?	0%	1%
9.5d	Threatened or intimidated you?	26%	15%

9.5e	Taken your canteen/property?	20%	7%
9.5f	Victimised you because of medication?	0%	1%
9.5g	Victimised you because of debt?	0%	2%
9.5h	Victimised you because of drugs?	2%	2%
9.5i	Victimised you because of your race or ethnic origin?	17%	5%
9.5j	Victimised you because of your religion/religious beliefs?	7%	3%
9.5k	Victimised you because of your nationality?	4%	3%
9.5l	Victimised you because you were from a different part of the country?	2%	5%
9.5m	Victimised you because you are from a Traveller community?	28%	1%
9.5n	Victimised you because of your sexual orientation?	0%	1%
9.5o	Victimised you because of your age?	0%	1%
9.5p	Victimised you because you have a disability?	2%	2%
9.5q	Victimised you because you were new here?	13%	10%
9.5r	Victimised you because of your offence/crime?	11%	4%
9.5s	Victimised you because of gang related issues?	4%	10%
9.7	Have you ever been victimised by a member of staff here?	26%	32%
Since you have been here have staff:			
9.8a	Made insulting remarks about you, your family or friends?	15%	16%
9.8b	Hit, kicked or assaulted you?	9%	9%
9.8c	Sexually abused you?	0%	1%
9.8d	Threatened or intimidated you?	4%	8%
9.8e	Taken your canteen/property?	4%	5%
9.8f	Victimised you because of medication?	2%	1%
9.8g	Victimised you because of debt?	0%	0%
9.8h	Victimised you because of drugs?	0%	1%
9.8i	Victimised you because of your race or ethnic origin?	2%	4%
9.8j	Victimised you because of your religion/religious beliefs?	4%	2%
9.8k	Victimised you because of your nationality?	2%	2%
9.8k	Victimised you because you were from a different part of the country?	2%	2%
9.8m	Victimised you because you are from a Traveller community?	13%	0%
9.8n	Victimised you because of your sexual orientation?	0%	0%
9.8o	Victimised you because of your age?	0%	2%
9.8p	Victimised you because you have a disability?	2%	1%

9.8q	Victimised you because you were new here?	0%	4%
9.8r	Victimised you because of your offence/crime?	2%	2%
9.8s	Victimised you because of gang related issues?	0%	2%
9.8t	Victimised you because you made a complaint?	4%	5%
9.10	If you were being victimised, would you tell a member of staff?	35%	28%
9.11	Do you think staff would take it seriously if you told them you had been victimised?	36%	22%
9.12	Is shouting through the windows a problem here?	61%	43%
SECTION 10: HEALTH SERVICES			
10.1a	Is it easy for you to see the doctor?	53%	47%
10.1b	Is it easy for you to see the nurse?	64%	60%
10.1c	Is it easy for you to see the dentist?	32%	25%
10.2	For those who have been to health services: Do you think the overall quality is good/very good?	51%	47%
10.3	If you are taking medication, are you allowed to keep some/all of it in your cell?	32%	51%
10.4	Do you have any emotional or mental health problems?	23%	25%
10.5	If you have emotional or mental health problems, are you being helped by anyone here?	46%	56%
10.6	Did you have any problems with alcohol when you first arrived?	5%	7%
10.7	Have you received any help with any alcohol problems here?	5%	4%
10.8	Did you have any problems with drugs when you first arrived?	40%	33%
10.9	Do you have a problem with drugs now?	5%	7%
10.10	Have you received any help with any drug problems here?	27%	22%
10.11	Is it easy/very easy to get illegal drugs here?	39%	23%
SECTION 11: ACTIVITIES			
11.1	Were you 14 or younger when you were last at school?	55%	36%
11.2	Have you ever been excluded from school?	84%	87%
11.3	Did you ever skip school before you came into custody?	71%	71%
Do you currently take part in any of the following:			
11.4a	Education?	78%	76%
11.4b	A job in this establishment?	26%	16%
11.4c	Vocational or skills training?	19%	10%
11.4d	Offending behaviour programmes?	13%	16%
11.4e	Nothing	15%	16%

For those who have taken part in the following activities while in this establishment, do you think that they will help you when you leave prison:			
11.5a	Education?	70%	58%
11.5b	A job in this establishment?	33%	36%
11.5c	Vocational or skills training?	52%	37%
11.5d	Offending behaviour programmes?	41%	41%
11.6	Do you usually have association every day?	39%	56%
11.7	Can you usually go outside for exercise every day?	54%	64%
11.8	Do you go to the gym more than five times each week?	9%	8%
SECTION 12: KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS			
12.1	Are you able to use the telephone every day?	81%	80%
12.2	Have you had any problems with sending or receiving letters or parcels?	54%	53%
12.3	Do you usually have one or more visits per week from family and friends?	51%	32%
12.4	Is it easy/very easy for your family and friends to visit you here?	21%	30%
12.5	Do your visits start on time?	37%	35%
SECTION 13: PREPARATION FOR RELEASE			
Do you think you will have a problem with the following, when you are released:			
13.1a	Finding accommodation?	28%	26%
13.1b	Getting into school or college?	30%	33%
13.1c	Getting a job?	44%	52%
13.1d	Money/finances?	33%	36%
13.1e	Claiming benefits?	9%	15%
13.1f	Continuing health services?	5%	10%
13.1g	Opening a bank account?	14%	18%
13.1h	Avoiding bad relationships?	7%	18%
13.2	Do you have a training plan, sentence plan or remand plan?	50%	47%
For those with a training plan, sentence plan or remand plan:			
13.3	Were you involved in the development of your plan?	79%	87%
13.4	Do you understand the targets set in your plan?	90%	91%
13.5	Do you have a caseworker here?	95%	91%
13.6	Has your caseworker helped to prepare you for release?	39%	41%
For those with a social worker:			

13.7	Has your social worker been to visit you since you have been here?	77%	76%
13.8	Have you had a say in what will happen to you when you are released?	30%	40%
Do you know who to contact for help with the following problems?			
13.9a	Finding accommodation	19%	26%
13.9b	Getting into school or college	19%	28%
13.9c	Getting a job	25%	28%
13.9d	Help with money/finances	16%	24%
13.9e	Help with claiming benefits	8%	16%
13.9f	Continuing health services	6%	15%
13.9g	Opening a bank account	8%	20%
13.9h	Avoiding bad relationships	6%	15%
For those who were sentenced:			
13.11	Do you want to stop offending?	87%	91%
13.12	Have you done anything or has anything happened to you here that you think will make you less likely to offend in the future?	63%	51%